

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation, 150 Nassau street, New York.
James M. Barrett, President, Treasurer, Editor, Publisher.
James M. Barrett, President, Treasurer, Editor, Publisher.
James M. Barrett, President, Treasurer, Editor, Publisher.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York.
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.00
Daily and Sunday, six months, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$9.00
Daily only, one month, \$1.00
Daily only, six months, \$5.00
Daily only, one year, \$9.00
Sunday only, one month, \$1.00
Sunday only, six months, \$5.00
Sunday only, one year, \$9.00

Foreign subscriptions to all countries in the Universal Postal Union, including postage.
DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One month, \$1.50 (One year, \$15.00)
SUNDAY ONLY:
One month, \$1.00 (One year, \$10.00)
DAILY ONLY:
One month, \$1.00 (One year, \$10.00)
CANADIAN RATES:
DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One month, \$1.00 (One year, \$10.00)
DAILY ONLY:
One month, \$1.00 (One year, \$10.00)
SUNDAY ONLY:
One month, \$1.00 (One year, \$10.00)

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Our readers will confer a favor by advising us when they are unable to procure a copy of the Tribune from their newsdealer.

Address: Tribune, Circulation Department.

AT THE FRONT.

Mr. Bryan is true to himself. He never believed in Joseph Billings' advice to young men not to be afraid to blow their own horn, but to go to the rear of the procession to do it. He always blew his at the front. In 1896 he stepped forward and called attention to himself by nearly blowing the roof off the country, and he has kept in the limelight ever since, despite all the cocked hats which have been prepared to overshadow him. Now as by universal consent the prospective Secretary of State in the new administration, with all the obligations which that implies, he hastens to promulgate his policy of national disarmament.

His declaration at the North Carolina Peace Conference can be interpreted only as a stand against the development of the American navy and a reversal of the policy steadily pursued by this country since 1882. And it also counsels, so far as he can commit, the Wilson administration to that course for the outspoken opinion of the Secretary of State, delivered just as he is taking office, on so vital and controversial a question of national welfare and international relations must everywhere be regarded as profoundly significant. Unless President Wilson early expresses divergent views, and thereby shows himself out of harmony with his chief adviser, Mr. Bryan's attitude will be considered that of the administration.

Most men about to enter the State Department would think it becoming to allow the President to promulgate his own programme, and not in any way forestall it or run the risk of thwarting it. But that is not Mr. Bryan's method. He made a platform for Mr. Wilson after nominating him, and his prospective membership in the Cabinet is only another reason for him to lead the way for his chief.

TOO EFFICIENT.

All the more ponderous and bulky worth of Commissioner Conant's report on the International Harvester Company is an accusation of unlawful methods in forming or operating the corporation, but way at the tip-top, as Shelley might say, there hangs an oiled drop of political economy calculated to make men start and fret. Mr. Conant says that the company has both Morgan and Rockefeller backing, and complains that these exceptional resources enable it to "secure the economies of large scale operations," which, as a rule, give it a marked "advantage in manufacturing costs." They also enable it to maintain a very elaborate selling organization by virtue of the variety and extent of its business. Then, too, they give it "a great advantage in extending credits to purchasers."

Mr. Conant weakens his case when he indulges in complaints like that. Are we to infer that a manufacturer should not be great and rich enough to secure the economies of large scale operation, or to sell with exceptional advantages owing to the variety of wants he can conveniently supply or to the credits which he can afford to give?

The interesting doctrine of the evil of efficiency is not entirely new, but an official indictment of a corporation for doing its legitimate business too well is distinctly novel. The English bricklayers used to have a phrase, "Ca Canny," which was used to discourage industry and efficiency. Mr. Conant seems to have adopted it. He would cry "Ca Canny" to big business.

AS TO "INTERESTS."

The insinuation in some English papers that "special interests" have much to do with the policy of the American government toward Mexico is not likely to be received seriously by informed observers. The constancy and impartiality of the government's course are a sufficient indication of its purpose merely to safeguard the legitimate interests of all Americans and to give the good offices of its moral influence toward the restoration and maintenance of peace and order in Mexico under whatever government the people of that country themselves select.

But, with no wish to indulge in the banal retort of "You're another," it will be difficult to avoid the reflection that this same charge of "interests" has been frequently and caustically made against other governments than ours. The world was told that the suppression of Arabi's nationalist rebellion in Egypt was achieved at the behest of bondholders; that the French exploits in Tunis and Tonquin were "jobs"; that Russia's aggressions in Korea which provoked the Japanese were promoted by influential speculators; that the British-Roor war was waged for the sake of mining interests, and so forth.

Perhaps these charges were true, and perhaps not. For the sake of the sister nations concerned it is sincerely to be hoped that they were as devoid of

foundation as are the suggestions of corrupt "interests" in our relations with Mexico.

"HAIL TO THE CHIEF"

President Wilson assumes office today with the good wishes of a very large majority of his countrymen. In one sense he will be a minority President, since his election was due to a division in the ranks of the party which had long been in the habit of electing Presidents. But in another sense the campaign of 1912 was a case of "Wilson, that's all." Everybody was working directly or indirectly for the Democratic candidate. He was the first choice of his own followers and the second choice of both the Republicans and the Progressives. The two branches of the old opposition party are therefore in a way responsible for the Wilson administration and are interested to that extent in seeing Mr. Wilson "make good."

The air at Washington has been cleared a good deal in recent years of partisan bitterness and narrowness. In the Congress just expiring there have been few divisions on strict party lines. The public is interested in results and does not have the concern it used to have for the sacredness of party labels. It is disposed to be entirely fair to the new President and to give him full credit for any contributions he may be able to make to general welfare and progress.

That does not mean, of course, that the parties opposing his own have surrendered the natural right to criticize him if his programme of betterment fails, either through his own fault or through that of the imperfect political instrument with which he has to work. In case of failure Mr. Wilson would himself hardly wish to make a scapegoat of the party, as Mr. Cleveland tried to do in 1894, when he saw his leadership defied and his hopes blasted. The new President and the Democratic organization are at one, and their fortunes will remain intertwined.

The country hopes, however, that they will do their best, not their worst, and trusts that the incoming President will suffer no such disillusionment as Mr. Cleveland did, when he had a Democratic House and a Democratic Senate on his hands and found guiding them worse than driving a team of wild horses. Everybody wishes better luck this time to the driver and a firmer bit on the horses.

COLOMBIAN DELAY.

Secretary Knox's report makes it clear that the Colombian government is again practising that delay which has hitherto proved detrimental to its interests. Not only has it decided not to accept the terms of the tripartite treaty of January, 1909, affecting itself, Panama and the United States, but it has also refused various other tentative propositions for the settlement of what it regards as its grievances toward the United States. It has even declined an offer of arbitration unless that process were extended to include the right of Panama to exist as an independent sovereign state; which would, of course, be quite inadmissible under our long established principle of not arbitrating questions affecting honor or vital interests. The inference is that it has done this in the hope that the incoming administration at Washington will offer it better terms. There is, of course, no confident forecasting what the new administration will do. But there is grave reason for doubting whether it will realize the hopes which the government at Bogota is cherishing.

In 1902-03 a similar course was pursued. The Colombian government declined to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty for the construction of the canal, not because it was dissatisfied with the terms offered, but because it wanted to delay the matter until the canal concession had lapsed and the canal property had been forfeited, so that it could get the \$400,000,000 purchase price instead of letting it go to the French stockholders. The result of that delay was the secession of Panama. Again, in 1904, a reputed agent of the Democratic party press of this country strove to persuade the Bogota government that it had only a little while to wait for the undoing of the "crime of 1903." All it had to do was to help defunct Colonel Roosevelt and elect Judge Parker to the Presidency. But those rosy hopes, too, were disappointed.

It is doubtful if any better result will be secured by the present policy of delay and "waiting for something to turn up." The various American offers and suggestions may not be all that Colombia would like. It has not been demonstrated that they are less than equity demands, and it is most improbable that anything better will be offered. If Colombia can present good reasons for asking more, she would have done well to present them in the course of the last four years instead of postponing the matter to another administration. This alleged attempt to trade upon a change in American domestic politics to her advantage is not likely to produce a favorable impression at Washington.

NEARER RICHMOND.

Free transfers between the interborough surface lines and the municipal ferry to Staten Island bring the people of Richmond Borough into the Manhattan five-cent zone. This important measure of unification is due to the Interborough company, from which New Yorkers are warned not to expect either benevolence or fair dealing. Yet this gift to Staten Islanders means a loss by the company of two cents for every Staten Island passenger it now carries and the many more it will hereafter carry on the surface cars. This loss will have its compensation from an administrative point of view, because it will divert traffic from the crowded subways at rush hours, but it is financially a sacrifice to public convenience.

The city, too, is going to add to its already heavy debt balance on account of the ferry service. Last year the city lost about \$370,000 in its operation, and in 1911 over \$400,000. This concession is likely to increase the deficit by \$300,000 or more. That may seem a large sum to put into already losing municipal business. But when

the sums spent to maintain free bridges over the East and Harlem rivers to link the other boroughs together are considered this will appear no more than justice to Richmond. The Staten Islanders will have still for the most part to pay an extra fare for distribution to their homes in the interior of the borough, but the chance to get from their own waterfront to their work in any part of Manhattan for a single fare will be a great boon and may mean a great boom. It is a long step toward the ideal of a single fare from every part of the metropolis to every other part, which is also sought in the dual subway plan.

CRUELTY.

Dr. Friedmann has gone about demonstrating his cure in precisely the way not to do it. Nothing more cruel could have been devised than the raising of false hopes in the breasts of thousands of sufferers from tuberculosis and bringing them tottering to his clinics when he did not even have any certainty of being able to hold the clinics at the advertised places. Probably it is unfair to hold him responsible for all the publicity and for all the blunders that have accompanied his coming to this city and offering to treat consumptives. But it was his duty both as a scientific man careful of his reputation and as a servant of humanity to avoid any possibility of disappointing the sick and to perfect his arrangements before making promises or allowing them to be made in his name. The long wait of doomed victims of a dread disease from before daybreak until late in the morning at the place where the clinic was to be held but was not was one of the saddest of recent incidents.

Others besides those who have mismanaged Dr. Friedmann's demonstration share in this cruelty. The unwillingness of the real estate owners where the clinic was to be held was natural, but the refusal to allow it to be held there after it was advertised was heartless. The germ theory makes us all cowards and heartless, as is shown by the refusal of community after community to have hospitals and homes for victims of even mildly contagious diseases like tuberculosis erected in their midst.

And the slowness of the organized medical profession to afford a test of the German healer's pretensions is full of real but unintentional cruelty to the afflicted. The profession naturally shrinks from expediting possible quacks, but it owes it to the afflicted to guard them from being misled or from undergoing such harrowing experiences as have resulted from Dr. Friedmann's attempt to prove the worth of his discovery without professional support. There should be some way of letting a real benefactor of humanity prove his worth and quickly exposing the quack.

DRY, BUT NOT TOO DRY.

Ever since Thomas Jefferson did not ride to his inauguration and hitch his horse in front of the Capitol it has been the aim of all Democrats everywhere to be just as simple as they knew how. Witness our own Governor, his carefully unkempt locks, his thoroughly unadorned trousers, his flapping tie, his unfettered tongue. Of such is the spirit of Democracy.

So there may well be some surprise at the news that a period of drought is to settle down upon the District of Columbia in the coming administration. "What is a plain and simple Democracy without simple, hard 'dignity' it may rightfully be asked. The constituency of a great party trembles with apprehension.

Fortunately, we can reassure every one. Dignity is, after all, only a relative term. The bill which has now passed Congress does not pretend to cut off the entire liquor supply from the statesmen of Washington. The number of saloons is cut in half and their location is more carefully regulated—an excellent set of precautions.

But the simple wells of inspiration upon which the babe Democracy was nurtured and grew to man's estate will still afford generous accommodation for all, even for the Republican mourning his job and seeking consolation against a black future.

THE NEW NICKEL.

Every head that has ever rested on an antimacassar seems to be pained and relieved by the new nickel. Various minor flaws are found with the lettering. But the chief objection is unmistakable: The new coin is beautiful. That is the whole story. It lacks utterly the solemn ugliness of the old coin. It does not remotely suggest a brownstone front. It would swear at a black walnut chair on sight. What more need be said?

It is not openly asserted that there is anything immoral about the new nickel. But our good friends are clearly as perturbed as if some hideous indecency had been committed. Art on a nickel? What a dangerous and revolutionary idea! Doesn't everybody know that art is a thing to be locked away in an art gallery and taken out only upon occasion, like a Sunday suit?

In the general chorus of praise for this new and excellent coin these few small complaints have a distinct use. How else could we realize how far taste has travelled from a dim and soggy past?

THE SUFFRAGETTE WATERLOO

The incorrigible disorders and violent felonies of the militant suffragettes were borne with patience and forbearance by the British public. The smashing of windows, the destroying of priceless orchids, the burning of pavilions, the destruction of mail matter, the dynamiting of houses, the cracking of pates, and even an attempt to burn a crowded theatre, all have passed over with mild "Fie! fie!" as mere manifestations of "pretty Fanny's way." But when it came to grinding barrel organs, that, in the terse phrase of A. Ward, was "2 nutch." The Woary Titan drew the line at that, and kicked. Thus we learn that the population of London arose in its might against the organ grinders, who did not cease because they were few, for they were many, but because a numerous multitude in silk "toppers" and

seal furs upset and smashed the organs and jostled the fair grinders after the most approved method of Belgian brigandage.

It would be more amusing than surprising if thus the militant legions should meet their Waterloo in the full light of Oxford street. It was bound to come, of course, and there could on the whole be no more fitting manner or occasion of its coming. To suppress the suffragettes because of grave felonies would be a serious and unpleasant matter. Men don't like to have a lot of naturally estimable women branded as criminals just because of certain eccentricities of nervous action; and so the very seriousness of the former offences made the government reluctant to deal with them according to their deserts. But now that the fair crusaders have turned from tragedy to comedy there is a chance to meet them on their own stage without offence. Coxey's potent army, it will be recalled, was restrained from overthrowing the republic by the deft expedient of telling them to "keep off the grass." So the suffragette menace to the British Constitution may vanish in a popular "boogie" of bad music!

Many Republican officeholders will think it ought to be spelled March Forth.

After to-day there will be no more Pujos, the head of the "money trust" investigation retiring to private life. The name will be a distinct loss.

And now the "thread trust" may have to untwist.

It was a happy idea to make Senator Callahan a member of the Lincoln Memorial Commission. He is the one man remaining in public life most closely associated with Lincoln, living in the same city and representing for many years the Congress district from which Lincoln was chosen. To help supervise the construction of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington will be to him a most congenial and satisfying task.

What? "Miserable Bards"? "Abominable hypocrites"? Come, come, ladies, this will never do! Why, at this rate pretty soon you won't be much better than mere men.

From to-day Lynne, Conn., takes the place on the map once occupied by Beverly and Oyster Bay.

It is not surprising that the gentlemen who sought entrance to this country after and in spite of his libelling of the King of England should signify his enjoyment of our hospitality by preaching political assassination, but it can scarcely be esteemed as a vindication of his claims to asylum.

The only picture left behind in President Taft's private office is reported to be that of Colonel Roosevelt. Which suggests the interesting and contrasting fact that Colonel Bryan is not leaving to hunt lions in Africa.

Can it really be no longer "next week," but "to-day," with those half-way contracts?

Will Heike's serious disease of the heart and kidneys be as miraculously cured as was the even worse heart and kidney trouble of Charles W. Morse?

Justice Seabury's instructions to the grand jury yesterday were distinctly seditions. He told the jurors not to entertain the false notion that in exposing a corrupt official the city would be held up to shame. If Justice Seabury is not careful he will find himself publicly classed with the wicked newspaper editors who dare to say that the police force of this city is not the cleanest, most honest and best administered force in the world. Mayor Gaynor, who was a judge long before Justice Seabury and who is besides a philosopher, holds it shameful not to be content with "forward order and decency." Does Justice Seabury propose to reverse such a distinguished opinion?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Among those who received the Elliott Cresson gold medal from the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, a few days ago was Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz, of Schenectady, N. Y. Dr. Steinmetz is head of the electrical engineering department of Union College and chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company. He has worked out the problems relative to electrical work by the analytical method more successfully than any other person and has applied that method in all the fields of electricity. His greatest work is the application of his analytical methods to large electrical apparatus, under the principle of transient phenomena, to protect such apparatus from the sudden and momentary destruction incident to large machinery of the present day.

"Are you fond of music?" "Very. I am willing to endure the words of the average song for the sake of the melody."—Washington Star.

TO W. H. TAFT.

In bidding you "farewell," our words have meaning. Beyond the mere conventional "adieu"—Your countrymen, of whatsoever leaning. Unite to wish that all fares well with you.

Although, of course, some politicians score you. You wisely show you can ignore their darts. And more than many Presidents before you. Your personality has won our hearts. Patient, despite abuse and uncomplaining. Beneath attacks, however undeserved—You leave the Presidential chair retaining. The love of those you faithfully have served.

And so farewell! The best of luck go with you. As you return once more to private life—Be peace and happiness your gerdons, since you Have earned repose and respite from the strife. G. B. M.

"Do you know how to run a motor car?" "Well," replied Mr. Chuggins, "I know all about the mechanism of the thing. But I haven't yet mastered the police regulations."—Washington Star.

"Kissing and disease" has been a favorite topic in housewives' clubs in Germany since a pamphlet on the subject by Frau Engelreich was circulated. One of the results of the agitation against this

form of salutation and expression of affection is the protective bib. It is fastened around the necks of children when they are taken out by their nurses. On the bib the words "Please do not kiss me" are stamped or embroidered. "It is really funny," says an account on the subject, "to see tiny little mites decorated with this hygienic chest piece—children whom no one could be hired to kiss. But the bib proves that all children are 'sweet enough to kiss' in the eyes of their mothers."

"He writes poetry for a living." "How wonderful that he gets his living!"—Detroit Free Press.

A young man who arrived in this country recently from his home in Austria, where he had served his time in the army and earned enough money to make the trip, is now living with his married sister in Brooklyn. He was so well impressed with what he saw of the new world that, signifying over, he declared his intention to remain and become an American citizen and asked his brother-in-law to help him find work. In answer to the question he could do he showed his journeyman's certificate, which stated that Robert—was a "canalish schubhertnailherlicher." "I nearly fainted," the brother-in-law said, "when I saw what Robert was 'capable of,' but recovered when he explained that making shoe uppers was his trade."

"How splendid it was of Mrs. Willoughby to leave Kagoona to the old ladies' home! I never supposed she would do it!" "It was nice of her, wasn't it? But she left me something better than that." "Oh, did she? I hadn't heard about that. What did she leave to you?" "I inherited her cook!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

RESENTS "ANTI'S" CHARGES

Suffragist Says Men Will Not Be Reduced to Mere Drones.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: It is not fair to let such statements as are made by the Roosevelt, N. J., "Anti" go unchallenged. She says: "Suffragists are a band of exaggerated egos." Isn't that refined and ladylike of her? But let us reason a moment and seek the truth. Do these women wear showy gowns and fashionable millinery, as women do who go to the opera or to church? Do they wear gorgeous uniforms, as men do in parade? Do they bedeck themselves with gold braid and fancy badges, as foreign noblemen do? Are the ladies seeking to make themselves conspicuous, or do they not make "Votes for women" all women—the conspicuous feature of their demonstrations? She also says: "Now the woman, with all her fuss, will strike out the props. Men will lose their interest in public affairs and be reduced to mere drones, while women, in their attempt to rise to man's plane, will only fall to a lower level." It takes a wonderful mind to imagine such things, but I have lived where women have voted for many years in municipal elections, and know how unreasonable such an idea is.

The "Anti" further says, "It is against Scripture." Is it against Scripture for women to vote in church meetings? Is it not against Scripture for "Anti" to call her sisters disrespectful names, and say unkind and unjust things about them? She asks, "Why should such a duty be imposed on a large majority of duty by a few women whose chief aim is to attract attention and be 'it'?" Will she please explain how it is possible for a few women to impose on a large majority a duty which will be no more a duty than that it is now? The large majority of women are public spirited, have an interest in their homes, their churches, their towns and their country. They know their duty and want to perform it. All they ask is permission from the men, who are their masters now, to be allowed to do their duty. Women who have no interest outside their own kitchen will not be compelled or expected to vote. In fact, it is hoped that women of that type will not vote, as they would surely vote against anything in favor of the advancement of their home, town or country.

This is not written for personal show, but for COMMON SENSE. New York, Feb. 18.

ASSASSINATION INEXCUSABLE

E. F. MYLIUS Holds Political Killing Not Justifiable Here.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: It is reported in this morning's Tribune that at an address I delivered on Sunday evening last, under the auspices of the Socialist party, I stated that "political assassination was justifiable, and it may come to that in this country." Dealing with the objectionable weapon of political assassination, I pointed out very clearly that this method can only be justified in the very last resort and when the people are denied that they are denied in India autonomy, the right of public meeting, a free press and free speech in any form, I cannot conceive how such a state could ever rise in this country. The reference I made to political assassination dealt solely with India. E. F. MYLIUS. New York, March 3, 1913.

EXPERIENCE SPEAKS OUT

Young Unsmitten Bachelors Advocate Feminist Idea, Says Twice Married.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: It is noticed that several of your correspondents have been endeavoring to unfurl the "Femina est suprema" flag to the breezes. The letters of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Sheridan are all right in a way; they mean well, but they probably represent the views of bachelors, unsmitten and unbitten. They are undoubtedly young and enthusiastic and will grow and learn. Perhaps they really believe women should have all the "rights" of men, and among other things the right to "propose." Well, well! There are really some men who are timid in that direction, but not the great majority of them.

Woman is destined by nature to preside over the home, and there is where she is supreme—the queen, and in her element. Away with all other silly twaddle!

TWICE MARRIED.

Brooklyn, March 3, 1913.

RIDICULE WERE PREFERABLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: The president of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage would have us believe, as set forth in Friday's Tribune, that Senator Herick's bill to abolish the right of dower is "the result of suffrage agitation." Think of it—a bill to give the husband of every married woman, anti-suffragist and all, the power to sell the home without the wife's consent, punishing all married women to spite a few who have quietly and peaceably asked for their right to vote! Surely there must be some mistake.

Do the "Antis" have to resort to such statements? They had better go back to ridicule. ONE WHO PREFERS FACTS. New York, Feb. 23, 1913.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Frank Ellis, Friend of Tafts, Wed to Gist Blair.

Mrs. Frank Ellis, one of the most intimate friends of the President and Mrs. Taft, was married to Gist Blair, of Washington, in the Church of the Ascension at noon yesterday. Only relatives and a very few intimate friends were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Lawson, of Cincinnati, was in a traveling gown of white cloth, with which she wore a white hat trimmed with plumes and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. There were no attendants.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at Delmonico's, at which the guests numbered thirty. Mr. Blair and his bride will sail for Europe to-day on board the Cedric and will go to the Mediterranean.

Mrs. Blair was divorced from Frank Ellis last August. She has a son, Franklin L. Ellis, who is a member of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs and a graduate of Harvard class '96. She is a native of Cincinnati, and since the advent of the Tafts family in the White House has been an active participant in functions there. Mr. Blair is a son of the late Montgomery Blair, who was Postmaster General in the Lincoln Cabinet. He is one of the best known men in the social life at Washington, is president of the Chevy Chase Club and belongs to other leading clubs in the capital.

Among those booked to sail for Europe to-day are Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and the latter's daughter, Miss Barbara Vanderbilt; Charles Lanier and Miss Katherine Lawrence; Mrs. Elsie Dyer, Miss Laura Swan, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Delano, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William B. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen and Miss Frelinghuysen.

Mrs. William Alexander gave a the dinner yesterday at the St. Regis. Her guests numbered about forty.

The sewing class organized by the late Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster in aid of the West Side branch of the New York Nurses' and Child's Hospital met yesterday at the home of Mrs. John M. Bowers, No. 45 East 67th street. Among the members are Mrs. Frederic Astor de Peyster, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, Mrs. G. Morgan Browne, Mrs. William Rogers and Miss Eleanor Le Roy.

A meeting of the class which works for the Fresh Air Fund of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be held this morning at the home of Mrs. John H. Iselin, No. 15 East 7th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Gammell arrived in town yesterday from Providence and are at the St. Regis, preparatory to sailing for Europe to-day.

Mrs. Louis J. Fowler has arrived in town from Tuxedo and is at the Ritz-Carlton for a few days.

General J. Fred Pierson and Mrs. Pierson will leave town on Saturday for Lakewood, N. J.

Mrs. William Alexander, who has spent the winter at the St. Regis, will go south to Palm Beach, Fla., to spend several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Winnill, who were married last month, have returned from their wedding trip in the South and are the guests of Mrs. Winnill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, at their home in Madison avenue.

Miss Harriette Cadé gave the last of her two Lenten lectures yesterday at the home of Mrs. John J. Mason, No. 784 Fifth avenue. Among the subscribers were Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. William D. Straight, Mrs. Benjamin Nicol, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt.

Mrs. Henry S. Redmond has left Miami for Palm Beach for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sabin returned

to the city yesterday from Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Livingston Hoy have returned to town from their country place at Staatsburg, N. Y.

Mrs. Edward Van Ingen has taken apartments at the St. Regis for a few weeks.

Dinners will be given this evening by Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. Richard Stevens. Mrs. Stevens' dinner will take place at the Stevens estate, at Castle Point, Hoboken and will be followed by a small dance.

Mrs. William Everard Strong has gone to Hot Springs, Va., to remain until Easter.

Mrs. Churchill Satterlee has been the guest in town for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Freeman have returned from their trip to Panama and are at the Hotel Gotham until May.

Miss Maud Morgan will give another of her harp concerts this afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Church Osborn, No. 10 East 5th street.

WASHINGTON.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, March 3.

At the White House.

Mrs. Taft occupied a special seat in the officers' box to see the suffrage parade this afternoon.

Several diplomats were received to-day by the President and Mrs. Taft and farewells were said.

President-elect and Mrs. Wilson were received at 6 o'clock.

President and Mrs. Taft dined at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman and Miss Mabel Boardman to-night. Miss Taft was the guest of honor at dinner to-night of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Hale.

The Cabinet.

Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, entertained at luncheon to-day Mme. de Jerez, wife of the Peruvian Minister; Señora Dona Luz Mendez, wife of the Guatemalan Minister; Señora Ramona E. Lefevre, sister of the secretary of the Panama Legation; Mme. Christiana Haug, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Layton T. Herrick, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, Mrs. Claude Swanson, Mrs. William P. Lamar, Mrs. Horace Bennett and Mrs. Ritchie, of Denver; Mrs. Charles Thomas, Mrs. Perry Heath, Mrs. George W. Fairchild, Mrs. N. W. Harris, of New York; Mrs. Benjamin Mearns, Mrs. Charles McKenna, Mrs. Ronald French, of London; Mrs. W. B. Horton, Mrs. Jacob McG. Dickinson, Mrs. Elmer Black and Miss Marie Brice, of New York, and Miss Grace Allen, of Asheville, N. C.

In Washington Society.

Mme. Christian Haug entertained a large dinner party, having the Attorney General in the company.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White entertained a large dinner party, followed by dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lamb and Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Foley, of Torre Haute, entertained the Vice-President-elect and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. McLean, of Columbia City, Ind.; Miss Howland and Mr. Howland, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, and the Indiana delegation in Congress at dinner at the New Willard.

Governor Charles B. Miller of Delaware and Mrs. Miller were the guests of honor at a luncheon at the University Club to-day, with Mr. and Mrs. Dean Caldwell as hosts.

The editor of "The Atlanta Constitution" and Mrs. Clark Howell arrived to-day to visit Major General and Mrs. Albert L. Mills during inauguration week.

AT NEWPORT.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Newport, March 3.—Miss Elizabeth Sands, who has been visiting in Princeton, Philadelphia and New York for the last two months, has returned here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., will open their season within a month.